

X014/13/02

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2015

WEDNESDAY, 6 MAY
2.40 PM – 4.05 PM

LATIN
ADVANCED HIGHER
Translation

Answer **both** Questions.



1. Translate into English:

The Roman general Scipio acquired a beautiful female prisoner who was engaged to a young chieftain of the Celtiberians. As a young man himself, Scipio understood that it was a love match and returned the girl to her fiancé unharmed, setting only one condition.

1 captiva a militibus adducitur ad eum, adeo eximia forma ut, quacumque
 2 incedebat, converteret omnium oculos. Scipio percontatus patriam
 3 parentesque, inter cetera accepit desponsam eam principi Celtiberorum.
 4 parentibus sponsoque ab domo accitis, cum audiret deperire eum sponsae
 5 amore, “iuvenis”, inquit, “cum sponsa tua capta a militibus nostris ad me
 6 ducta esset audiremque tibi eam cordi esse, servata tibi est, ut inviolatum
 7 dari tibi donum posset. hanc mercedem unam pro eo munere paciscor:
 8 amicus populo Romano sis.” cum adulescens, gaudio perfusus, dextram
 9 Scipionis tenens, deos omnes invocaret ad gratiam illi referendam, parentes
 10 virginis appellati.

Not realising that Scipio had already freed the girl, her parents offered gold to ransom her. When they learned of his generous deed, they gave him the money in gratitude. Scipio took it but donated it to the couple as a wedding present. A few days later the young chieftain responded by honouring the condition Scipio had set.

11 his laetus donis, dimissus domum, implevit populares laudibus Scipionis:
 12 venisse dis simillimum iuvenem, vincentem omnia cum armis, tum
 benignitate. itaque cum mille et quadringentis equitibus ad Scipionem
 revertit.

(from *Livy*, XXVI, 50, adapted)

quacumque (line 1)	— wherever
percontatus (line 2)	— “having enquired about”
accepit (line 3)	— “learned”
desponsam (line 3)	=desponsam esse
sponsus, -i (<i>m.</i>); sponsa, -ae (<i>f.</i>) (lines 4,5)	— fiancé; fiancée
accitis (line 4)	— from <i>accire</i>
deperire . . . amore (lines 4–5)	— to die of love
cordi esse (line 6)	— to be dear to
mercedem . . . paciscor (line 7)	— “I ask . . . payment in return”
munere (line 7)	— from <i>munus</i>
perfusus (line 8)	— filled with
gratia, -ae (<i>f.</i>) (line 9)	— reward
appellati (line 10)	=appellati sunt
implevit populares (line 11)	— “filled the ears of his fellow tribesmen”
dis (line 12)	=deis

(50)

2. Translate into English:

Aeneas was about to re-join the fight against Turnus. As he rushed out of the camp with Antheus, Mnestheus and the rest of his men, the plain was thrown into confusion. The sight of their approach struck fear into Turnus and his Latin allies, while Turnus' sister Iuturna fled.

- 1 haec ubi dicta dedit, portis sese extulit ingens
 2 telum immane manu quatiens; simul agmine denso
 3 Antheusque Mnestheusque ruunt, omnisque relictis
 4 turba fluit castris. tum caeco pulvere campus
 5 miscetur pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus.
 6 vidit ab adverso venientes aggere Turnus,
 7 videre Ausonii, gelidusque per ima cucurrit
 8 ossa tremor; prima ante omnes Iuturna Latinos
 9 audiit agnovitque sonum et tremefacta refugit.
 10 ille volat campoque atrum rapit agmen aperto.

(Virgil, *Aeneid* XII, 441–450)

dedit (line 1)	—“spoke”
sese extulit (line 1)	—“he strode out”
agmen, -inis (<i>n.</i>) (lines 2,10)	—column (of soldiers)
relictis (line 3)	—“abandoned”
caecus, -a, -um (line 4)	—blinding
miscetur (line 5)	—“was thrown into confusion”
excita (line 5)	—“stirred up”
agger, -eris (<i>m.</i>) (line 6)	—rampart
videre (line 7)	=viderunt
Ausonii (line 7)	—Italians (allies of Turnus)
Latini, -orum (<i>m.pl.</i>) (line 8)	—Latins (allies of Turnus)
audiit (line 9)	=audivit
tremefactus, -a, -um (line 9)	—trembling
ille (line 10)	—he (referring to Aeneas)
ater, -tra, -trum (line 10)	—dark
rapit (line 10)	—“he drove”

(50)

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